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JAPANESE CONTINUE HENGYANG ATTACKS, CHUNGKING REPORTS

Fighting in Southwestern Part of Walled Town Particularly Heavy

Domei

LISBON, August 5.—Admitting that heavy casualties are being sustained by the Hengyang garrison forces, Chungking military authorities revealed last night in their war communique that the Japanese continued to launch vigorous attacks against the Chungking defense positions in the walled town on August 2, according to a dispatch from Chiang's capital.

Chungking military authorities further stated that the Japanese continued their onslaughts on the night of August 3 and that the Chungking troops engaged the attackers in a desperate battle. Fighting in the southwestern part of the town is particularly severe, and the Chungking defenders suffered many killed and wounded.

Advancing southward from the sector west of Tanjen, two Japanese units attacked the positions north of Leiyang. Chungking troops attempted to halt the Japanese advance with the result that severe fighting developed in the outskirts of Tanjen.

Concluding, the Chungking authorities admitted that street fighting is still continuing at Pinghsiang on the border of Kiangsi Province.

Suffer Heavy Casualties

Domei

LISBON, August 5.—Chungking military authorities admitted that the Hengyang garrison forces, which have been cut off from all means of rescue, have suffered heavy casualties, the United Press correspondent in Chungking reported.

The officers and men of the Hengyang defense forces who have been isolated within the old city limits are now continuously falling victims to the Japanese bombardment, the U.P. scribe said.

U.S. Forces Frantic
By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, August 4.—The American air force in China is apparently irritated as to how to regain its lost positions. This fact is clearly manifested by the fact that the enemy, without being able to take proper measures to deal with the relentless Japanese attacks on Kweilin and Liuchow, is frantic about making up for his losses.

Along with the intensification of the Japanese attack, Kweilin and Liuchow, which the enemy boasts as "air fortresses," and such supplementary air bases as Tanchuk and Shihkiang have changed their character of being secondary bases and have turned into his most important, counter-offensive bases in the present war situation. If the enemy loses these bases, he will not only have to retreat from the frontal bases completely but also to retreat to the hinterland due to the loss of his footholds for counter-offensive.

And if such a wholesale retreat of the American air force occasions the collapse of the westward destination of the American Pacific fleet, it can be said that the enemy naturally will attempt a frantic counter-offensive. In other words, such a desperate enemy counter-offensive in utter disregard of enormous losses indicates that no change has taken place in the American higher strategy of establishing contact with the continent by its Pacific fleet, and also that its counter-offensive on the continent is directly related with that in the Central Pacific.

If the mission of Henry A. Wallace, who visited Chungking the other day, were to encourage the American air force to carry out such a strategy as stated above, it is understandable why the American planes twice bombed Kyushu and why they are irritated over the aggravating war situation on the continent. Furthermore, the unusually positive assistance the American forces are giving to the Chinese in defending Hengyang is another proof of how the enemy is irritated and worried over the defense of his frontal bases. And this simultaneously proves how devastating are the blows the Japanese Forces are inflicting upon the enemy.

Rear-Admiral Cecil, 18 Other Yankees Die In Airplane Accident

Domei

LISBON, August 4.—Nineteen officers and men were lost in the airplane crash at an unannounced Pacific base last Monday in which Rear-Admiral Charles P. Cecil was killed, the United States Navy Department announced last night, according to a Washington dispatch. In addition to Cecil, nine other naval officers, three army officers and a six-man Pan-American Airways crew were killed.

14-HOUR ONSLAUGHT LAUNCHED BY V-1'S

Is Longest Attack to Be Made By Dynamite Meteors; Death Toll Mounts

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 4.—Flying bombs crashed on London and southern England in salvos for 14 hours yesterday in the longest sustained attack since the Germans fired the first V-1 across the Channel seven weeks ago, an A.P. correspondent in London reported.

It was also revealed that 10 men engaged in repair work were killed by a robot bomb in their billet next to a mortuary containing the victims of an earlier explosion and eight others were killed when a group of houses was wrecked.

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons, announced yesterday that due to the sudden intensification of flying bomb activity, the wartime summer period will be prolonged by another five weeks. The summer time should have expired on July 13.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the people of Britain have been struck aghast by the statement made by Prime Minister Churchill concerning the extent of the damage done by the German flying bombs in London and southern England. A report in the Goeteborgs Handels-och Sjoefartstidning said that the reaction was particularly great since the propaganda until the previous day had understated the damage through instructions from the authorities.

The report quoted Churchill as saying that 17,000 buildings had been completely demolished and more than 800,000 half wrecked with three to four million people rendered homeless. The report estimated the damage done by one flying bomb to be five or six buildings completely demolished and 200 to 250 buildings damaged. British newspapers, the dispatch said, were reporting on evacuation plans for London. This was being done in order to avoid as much as possible a panic which could be expected in case 10-ton flying bombs were put into use, the report added.

Yesterday's 14-hour flying bomb attack was evidently of grave intensity. Associated Press reports from London said that all mothers having school-age children were now included among those to be registered for evacuation. The same reports said that the authorities were claiming that the flying bombs' power had declined as a result of the bombing of their bases. The reports revealed, however, that the flying bombs continued to come. They admitted that numerous buildings were demolished in yesterday's attack.

GENERAL JORDANA DIES

State Funeral for Spain's Foreign Chief Set for Today

Domei

MADRID, August 4.—General Count Francisco Jordana, Spanish Foreign Minister, died suddenly at San Sebastian at 1:40 p.m. yesterday due to a blood clod on the brain.

The remains of General Jordana, were brought to Madrid last night. A state funeral is scheduled to be held on Sunday.

P-38's Over Manchuria

Domei

HSINKING, August 4.—Several enemy P-38's appeared over South Manchuria at 1:50 p.m. today, apparently attempting to attack Anshan, Penchihu and Dairen, but they were immediately repulsed by the Japanese Air and Anti-Aircraft Units. No damage was sustained by our side,

CABINET ANNOUNCES SELECTION OF INOUE AS NAVY VICE-CHIEF

New Vice-Minister Served as Chief-of-Staff of Japanese Fleet in China

Vice-Admiral Shigeyoshi Inoue was appointed Navy Vice-Minister replacing Vice-Admiral Takazumi Oka who was relieved of his post at his own request, it was announced by the Cabinet on Saturday. The Shinnin rank was conferred upon the new Navy Vice-Minister, it was further revealed.

Born in Tokyo, he was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1909. In 1917, he was dispatched to Switzerland and three years later to France. In 1925, he was promoted to Commander and in 1927 appointed Naval Attache to the Japanese Embassy in Rome.

In 1932, he became Chief of the first section of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry and in the following year, Commander of the Hiei. In 1935, he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral and assumed the post of Chief-of-Staff of the Yokosuka Naval Station.

In the following year he became Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry and in 1939, Chief-of-Staff of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters. In the same year, he was promoted to Vice-Admiral and in 1940 assumed the post of Chief of the Aviation Headquarters of the Navy Ministry and in the following year was assigned to a certain important post which he has held till his present appointment as Navy Vice-Miniister.

OKOCHI HEADING ETAJIMA

Vice-Admiral Oka on Naval General Staff, Navy Ministry Announces

Vice-Admiral Denshichi Okochi has been appointed Principal of the Naval Academy at Etajima and Vice-Admiral Takazumi Oka has been ordered to serve at the Naval General Staff, it was announced by the Navy Ministry, on Saturday.

The Navy Ministry announcement issued at 11 a.m. on Saturday follows:

"The following appointments have been made:

"Vice-Admiral Denshichi Okochi appointed Principal of the Naval Academy.

"Vice-Admiral Takazumi Oka ordered to serve at the Naval General Staff."

Vice-Admiral Okochi had served as Commander-in-Chief of the Maizuru Naval Station up to the time of his new appointment while Vice-Admiral Oka had held the post of Acting Vice-Minister of the Navy.

INFLATION HITS CHUNGKING

Second-Hand Refrigerator Advertised For 650,000 Dollars

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 4.—One of the problems the war has brought to China is inflation. Illustrating the sky-rocketing prices there, a news dispatch from Chungking says that a sudden heat wave has forced the government to put ceiling prices on ice and other hot weather refreshments.

Ice can be sold for not more than 12 Chungking dollars a pound, or 60 cents in American money. Ice cream is three American dollars a cup; cold milk two and a half dollars a glass; and ice suckers 90 cents a stick.

A second-hand refrigerator was recently advertised for sale at 650,-000 Chungking dollars, or about 32,-500 dollars in American money.

Yamaji, Stanisheff Confer

Domei

BERLIN, August 4.—Akira Yamaji, Japanese Minister to Sofia, today called on Alexander Stanisheff, Bulgarian Interior Minister, and conferred with him. Alexander Zankoff, former Bulgarian Prime Minister, also called on the Home Minister on the same day.

To Leave Buenos Aires

Domei

LISBON, August 4.—A Buenos Aires dispatch said today that several staff members of the United States Embassy in that city were scheduled to leave in the near future. Among those scheduled to leave were the first secretary, Hugh Milliard, and the military attache.

Turkey to Get Back Seat at Peace Table For Delay in Cutting Ties With Germany

Domei

BERLIN, August 5.—The slighting attitude taken by the British press toward Turkey, despite its recent severance of economic and diplomatic ties with Germany, was noted by the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman, who referred to a recent edition of the New Statesman and Nation which openly declared that Turkey had boarded the train too late and that it was doubtful now whether it would be given a first-class ticket. The British periodical added that it was yet uncertain what kind of a seat Turkey would receive at the peace conference.

The spokesman also drew attention to the statement in the Times of London to the effect that Turkey's recent action would chiefly serve to enhance Turco-Soviet ties. This, in the opinion of Berlin circles, is British admission that the Soviet Union had been the chief actor behind the scenes in forcing Turkey to break off relations with the Reich.

The dangerous situation in which Turkey has now placed itself is also pointed out by the Basler Nachrichten which warns that it is easier to receive the visits of foreign nations than to get rid of foreign warships anchoring in the Dardanelles.

Amnesty Law Passed

Domei

LISBON, August 3.—The Turkish National Assembly passed an amnesty law for political prisoners today which is expected to favor particularly British, Soviet and American subjects who had been sentenced by the Turkish courts for crimes against the security of the State, according to an Ankara dispatch.

Those who will be set free will include also foreign subjects who were sentenced to long-term imprisonments for participation in the attack on Baron Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey.

TRANSPORT STRIKE IN U.S. CONTINUING

U.S. Army Seizes Facilities In Philadelphia But Workers 'Stick to Guns'

Domei

LISBON, August 4.—The United States troops seized Philadelphia's transportation facilities by order from President Roosevelt and restored partial service, but the strikers voted to "stick to their guns" saying that the seizure did not remove the issue of the promotion of eight Negro operators, according to a Philadelphia dispatch.

Within a few hours after the strike became fully effective yesterday morning, the national war labor board assumed jurisdiction and, through the regional war labor board in Philadelphia, directed the employes to return to work immediately.

During the afternoon, meetings with groups of the strikers were held in the various car barns by representatives of the war labor board, the army, navy and war production board and transportation workers union but they were unable to make any impression upon the strikers.

Last night, the insurgent group called a mass meeting attended by some 3,500 people when the stand of the strikers was reasserted.

The executive committee of the striking transportation company employes again rejected the plea by army officials for them to return to work.

Unanimous action came shortly after the strike leader met and conferred for two hours with the army officials and subsequently conferred with the strikers who unanimously voted to "stick to their guns."

Labor Racketeering Reported

Domei

LISBON, August 4.—Already scraping the bottom of U.S. manpower resources, American industries are now resorting to racketeer methods for obtaining labor, it was revealed today by the House Military Affairs Sub-Committee, according to a Washington dispatch.

It was disclosed that the Government was now combatting the nation-wide "labor rental racket" by engineering firms which had added millions of dollars to war costs. The report listed 17 types of firm and named four which hired skilled workers for 50 cents to $2.75 an hour and rented them out to war plants for as much as $350 a week. In one instance, the Higgins Aircraft Company in New Orleans paid three so-called engineering firms over $2,000,000 for rented labor normally worth about $730,000.

The tendency of unbalanced production is becoming particularly evident in the United States as reduction of over-produced goods is being made on one hand while there is a serious shortage of others which have not been sufficiently manufactured.

According to the announcement made by the United States War Production Board today, large completed trucks have to be stored because of the shortage of tires and as these trucks are important to the Army and Navy it is planned to negotiate with the Army authorities to discharge soldiers above the age of 30 from military service and detail them to the tire manufacturing industry.

The War Production Board also announced today that aluminum production will be reduced and, as a result, two aluminum manufacturing companies will be shut down while another will have its production curtailed. Already the Board announced a reduction in the production of submarines, airplanes, magnesium and others.

THAI PREMIER ASKS NATIONAL SUPPORT

People Must Cooperate Fully to Overcome Situation, He Tells In First Radio Speech

Domei

BANGKOK, August 5.—Speaking to the people of Thailand for the first time over the radio, Prime Minister Khuang Abhaiwongse on Thursday night asked the people to unite completely and cooperate in order to drive through and conquer the tense situation. He also promised the people that the Government would direct all its efforts toward bettering national welfare and progress.

Prime Minister Khuang said in substance: "My compatriots of Thailand. His Royal Majesty has given me, who has gained the vote of confidence of the Assembly of People's Representatives, which represents the voice of the people, in the post of Prime Minister. At this time when our country is facing an emergency I, as one of the people, could not refuse the voice of the people. I ask you to give your full cooperation along the lines of the Government's policy to overcome all hardships and drive forward for the welfare of the nation.

"The policy, in brief, is as follows: This Government is His Royal Majesty's Government which is based on the six great principles announced at the time of the Revolution by the People's Party. This Government will govern with a deeply sympathetic attitude toward the people. This Government will govern justly and cleanly in order to be loyal to His Royal Majesty, the Constitution and the people and drive for the welfare of the people and the progress of the nation. I will do my best not to place any more burdens on the people. This Government will not force anything and will work for the betterment of national living even though that will not be easy at this period of emergency.

Assures Armed Forces

"Officers and men of the armed forces and police! The Government knows through the Assembly that you have families, it knows of the happinesses and difficulties of your families. The Assembly too will direct all its efforts together with the Government toward the protection of your families. Any welfare gained by the people should be enjoyed by you, the people.

"The officials too are an absolutely important organ for the carrying out of government duties and the Government will do everything to aid them. What is most important at the present is order in the nation. The people will be able to handle the dangers of war only when complete order is maintained inside Thailand. Should chaos arise in the country the people will be driven into difficulties and our independence will be placed in danger. A change of Cabinet is a normal matter in constitutional government and it has no ill effects even in wartime. The Government ought to be changed when there is that necessity. There have been changes in foreign countries before the Thai change and there need be no fears concerning this one. In conclusion I wish to ask the people that they must unite and cooperate and be loyal to the nation and people. This is the only way in which the nation and people can conquer the difficult situation."

JAPANESE BLASTING ENEMY SPEARHEADS ON OMIYAJIMA ISLE

Already Half the Forces Attacking Nippon Positions on Mount Haruta Destroyed

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 5.—Japanese Forces stationed on Omiyajima Island are now continually engaging in severe fighting after smashing about half of the anti-Axis forces that staged an attack on Mt. Haruta.

Our Units on the island have concentrated in the area northeast of the town of Akashi after furious fighting lasting over ten days. Since the early part of the month powerful enemy units have penetrated the eastern outskirts of Akashi as well as the area near Mt. Haruta with several tens of tanks at the head.

The Japanese Forces on the first firing lines in these areas promptly engaged the attackers in bitter combat destroying several tanks and inflicting heavy losses upon the enemy. Particularly, in the Mt. Haruta area, the Japanese smashed over half of the enemy strength.

In these battles, the Americans, true to form, have been employing Negro and Australian troops in the forefront of the attacks.

Yiojima, Chichijima Attacked
Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 4.—Several groups of anti-Axis carrier-borne planes in two waves attacked Yiojima Island this morning. In the afternoon a powerful formation of enemy planes made three attacks on Chichijima Island in the Ogasawara Group. Off east Chichijima, 10-odd enemy cruisers and destroyers appeared this afternoon and are now in action.

From the above, it can be seen that a powerful enemy task force is operating in the Yiojima and Chichijima areas.

American Casualties Bared
By Arrangement with the Asahi

ZURICH, August 3.—American casualties since the Omiyajima landing up till August 1 were given as 1,022 killed, 4,946 wounded and 305 missing by the headquarters of the United States Pacific Fleet today, according to a Washington dispatch. The losses suffered since the Tinian landing up till August 1 were given as 208 killed, 1,121 wounded and 30 missing.

MacArthur Asks for Food

Due to the successive developments of the so-called Nimitz offensive on Saipan, Omiyajima and Tinian, the important Japanese island bases in the South Seas, the Pacific war situation has entered an unprecedentedly serious stage, says a special dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi from Shonan.

However, the dispatch continues, it is yet uncertain whether the enemy, further advancing northward, will direct his spearhead toward Ogasawara Islands and Japan Proper or attack Palau, the Philippines and the China continent by advancing west. Whatever course the enemy may take, the fact that he has had to sacrifice tens of thousands of lives and to spend some 50,000 tons of material in capturing a single island in the West Pacific must have keenly taught him that increasing difficulties lie ahead in the war against Japan. The American weekly, Pacific Island, points out that the tremendous losses suffered by the American forces are due to the unexpectedly powerful Japanese defense and also the difficulties in transport caused by the extension of their commissary lines.

It is noticeable that the enemy has been able to send supplies to the Mariana front by sacrificing supplies to other fronts. Since the commencement of the Nimitz offensive, various American forces on the northern coast of New Guinea under General Douglas MacArthur have had their supplies reduced and are sending appeals such as "Send foodstuff immediately" or "We have no gasoline" to headquarters, thus revealing that the enemy is experiencing great difficulty in carrying on his Central Pacific operations.

When such reckless operations reach their limit, it would afford the ideal opportunity for the Imperial Forces to deal devastating blows to the enemy.

Robert Sherrod, a correspondent for the magazine Time, commenting on the enormous American losses on the occasion of the Saipan landing stated, "The American dead and wounded covered the beach." The San Francisco radio revealed that a number of American pilots whose planes were downed by the Japanese were rescued. It can be said that the shortage of men is now becoming a decisive factor for the success or failure of the enemy's offensive.

The war situation in the Central Pacific is now entering a serious phase but the sufferings of the enemy are no less than ours. The time is rapidly approaching when our Air Forces will completely smash the enemy's designs.

Bomb Set in Vatican Damages St. Peter's, Santa Officia Palace

Domei

MILAN, August 4.—Parts of the Santa Officia Palace and St. Peter's were damaged by a bomb which exploded in the Vatican gardens, the Italian press learnt from Lisbon. A monk who had detected the danger shortly before the explosion lost his life when trying to render the machine harmless. Italian political circles believe that this attempt on the Vatican was the work of a certain group which had recently been formed in Rome and which had addressed an appeal to the people of Rome inciting them to acts of sabotage against the Catholic Church.

GERMANS BOMB FOE IN AVRANCHES AREA

Heavy Bombers Batter Enemy Naval Concentrations Off Orne Mouth

Domei

BERLIN, August 4.—German bombers in several waves last night raided enemy concentrations south-east of Caen causing numerous violent explosions and conflagrations.

Particularly hard hit were American positions in the sectors of Avranches and Pontaubault. Three direct hits were scored on a bridge south of Avranches paralyzing the supply route of the American troops.

Simultaneously, German formations launched strong raids against American truck columns and tank concentrations near Avranches, Pontaubault, Pontorson and at Hilaire while other squadrons of heavy bombers attacked naval targets off the Orne mouth. Results of this raid have not yet been disclosed.

Subsequent reports, however, disclosed that strong German battle-plane formations attacking American positions and troop movements in the Avranches area yesterday destroyed six enemy tanks, two armored scouting cars and a motor truck carrying light guns. They, moreover, destroyed three troop encampments and disabled two artillery positions as well as six guns. Successes against troops concentrations were also reported.

In the meantime, the situation is described by Dr. Max Krull, D.N.B. military correspondent, as follows:

The area south of Avranches into which the Americans penetrated continued to form the door from which they are hoping to obtain the necessary freedom for their operative movements. Although they succeeded in enlarging somewhat this small corridor toward the east it is exposed to flank assaults and the hard fighting at Villedieu and Percy shows that the German counter-pressure has already started.

The Americans hope to avoid the necessity of another landing which would entail fresh losses. The command of the invasion forces seems to be in a hurry. Air reconnaissance has shown that the quays in Cherbourg harbor are not fit for use. The fighting for Rennes with tanks and motorized troops is merely an adventurous undertaking by single tank units which have separated themselves from their bases.

Although the bottleneck at Avranches permits the sluicing through of new motorized units Britanny cannot as yet be spoken of as a new front. The British, who had to take over further sectors and whose area reaches today up to St. Lo, have remained near Caen at the same place where they were three weeks ago despite all efforts to advance. They were able to gain some ground between St. Lo and Vire but they are facing strong German counter-attacks.

Ishikawa Made First Secretary

Minoru Ishikawa has been appointed First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy at Bangkok and concurrently Consul-General, according to a Cabinet announcement on Saturday.

NEW SUPREME BODY FOR DIRECTING WAR OFFICIALLY FORMED

Liaison Conference Between Imperial Headquarters and Government Abolished

A Supreme Council for the Direction of War, which will replace the hitherto existing Liaison Conference between the Imperial Headquarters and the Government, has newly been established, the Board of Information announced on Saturday.

The Board of Information's communique follows:

"In order to decide on the fundamental measures for directing the the war and to conform and adjust administration and the war, a Supreme Council for the Direction of War has been established. Due to this, the hitherto existing Liaison Conference between the Imperial Headquarters and the Government will be abolished. It has also been decided that the Government will exchange information with the Imperial Headquarters regularly every week in the future."

Concerning the Supreme Council for the Direction of War Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso made public on Saturday a statement which follows:

"A memorial was addressed to the Throne today on the matter of the Supreme Council for the Direction of War.

"His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to give approval and to grant gracious words, which were to the effect: 'Those who constitute the Supreme Council for the Direction of War should contrive to be like one man and take every care not to leave anything to be desired undone in formulating the supreme policy for the direction of war and of adjusting both political and military strategy. In this way they should go forward toward the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.'

"I am struck with awe and overwhelmed with emotion at the Imperial graciousness. I see no need of directing attention to the paramount importance of harmonizing the supreme command and state affairs and adjusting their relations at the present stage of the current situation.

"Special stress has up to the present been put on this point. I am overwhelmed with awe at the grant today of words from the Throne concerning the matter.

"I have the determination of putting aside all considerations of circumstances of the past in pursuance of the wishes of His Majesty the Emperor, of looking the situation squarely in the face, and of making assurance doubly sure.

"I desire that the military, officials and people will obey the Imperial will, constitute themselves into one united body, be in perfect harmony, and devote themselves to the work of bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a completely victorious conclusion."

MANNERHEIM APPROVED AS FINNISH STATE HEAD

Proposal Accepted by Parliament to Elevate Leader to Presidential Chair

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 4.—The Finnish Parliament approved the proposal to appoint Field-Marshal Baron Karl von Mannerheim as the new President of Finland, according to Helsinki reports.

Domei

BERLIN, August 4.—Competent German quarters continue to observe greatest reserve regarding the development in Finland. The newspapers, likewise, are reproducing official Finnish reports without comment. After the final passing of the bill whereby the post of President was finally entrusted to Marshal Mannerheim, the Wilhelmstrasse declined to join the speculations of the foreign press as to the composition of the future Finnish Cabinet.

The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman opined that the Swedish newspapers, so to say, had already presented the new Finnish Cabinet to the Marshal. The spokesman, however said that he did not believe that Mannerheim would ask the Swedish newspapers for their advice. He further referred to the Aftonbladet which stated that Mannerheim must be regarded as the symbol of Finnish fighting power.

JAPAN-TURKEY TIES REMAIN UNCHANGED

Ankara's Latest Move Will Not Affect Germany's Power to Continue the War

Turkey's severance of relations with Germany will not affect in the least the power of the Reich to continue the war, it will not create conditions in the Balkans unfavorable to any great extent to Germany, and as long as the Anglo-Turkish Pact rules the conduct of Ankara there will be no change in Japan-Turkey relations, says Domei in its comment on the new political situation in Europe.

On the other hand, Domei opines that Turkey has injected a new and extremely delicate factor into the relations between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets in view of the fact that if Ankara allows Britain and the United States to use its military bases, the Soviet Union would not be content to stay as an idle looker-on.

Domei's comment follows:

It is understood that the Anglo-Turkish Mutual Assistance Pact was one of the factors responsible for Turkey's move to sever relations with Germany. In this connection, it cannot be denied that Turkey found it exceedingly difficult to maintain her policy of neutrality in face of British pressure, which increased noticeably following the cessation of the supply of Turkish chrome to the Reich.

Turkey has for years been dependent upon Germany for supplies of manufactured goods, machinery and chemicals. The interdependence of Turkey and Germany has been a large factor in the development of friendly relations between the two countries. It is a matter of deep regret that the high-handed policy of Britain and the United States toward the neutrals whom they desire to drag into the conflict left Turkey with no course but that of severing diplomatic relations with the Reich, a country which had guaranteed its economic future.

The latest Turkish move will not affect in the least Germany's power to continue her fight against the United States and Britain in view of the fact that already for some time there have been no exports of vital war materials from Turkey to Germany. Moreover, there is nothing to suggest that the Turkish action will create conditions in the Balkans which would be unfavorable to any great extent to Germany. A point to be noted in this connection is the fact that friendly relations are still being maintained between Bulgaria and Turkey.

As long as the crack units of the German army are in the regions of the Balkan Peninsula it is impossible to believe that it would produce any change in the entire Balkan situation if Turkey were prompted to allow Britain and America to use her military bases. Even in the event that Turkey allows the Anglo-Americans to use her military bases it is reasonable to think that the Soviet Union would not close its eyes to the new development. This consideration is the basis of the opinion that the action of Turkey has injected a new and extremely delicate factor into the future relationship between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviet Union.

The conflict of interests between Britain and the Soviet Union on the question of the Dardanelles suggests itself as one of the issues likely to be greatly affected as a consequence of the rupture of diplomatic relations between Turkey and Germany.

The Anglo-Turkish pact furnished the basis of Turkey's decision to break off relations with the Reich. Article 2 of the treaty stipulates that Turkey shall cooperate effectively with Britain and France and give every aid to them in the event that the Mediterranean area becomes a theater of war caused by an act of aggression committed by a European Power.

If the provisions of this treaty are anything to go by, one will be justified in saying that all conditions necessary for the entry of Turkey into the war had already existed after its outbreak. As long as this pact rules the conduct of Turkey, the expectation is that there will be absolutely no change in the relations between Japan and Turkey.

Hurricane Lashes N. Carolina

Domei

LISBON, August 4.—Hundreds of persons moved inland as a hurricane lashed the North Carolina coast uprooting trees, destroying seaside homes and plunging Wilmington into darkness, according to a Wilmington dispatch. Martial law was declared and although no deaths were reported many were injured by falling trees and broken window-glass.

Press Comments

Saturday, August 5

TRUE CHARACTER OF AMERICAN CIVILIZATION

NIPPON SANGYO KEIZAI—The barbarism of the Americans is a conspicuous characteristic of American history. If one considers the atrocities which they have committed against the American Indians, the Negroes and the Chinese, one is amazed at their presumption in wearing the mask of civilization. However, the atrocious and inhuman actions perpetrated against the officers and men of the Imperial Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, in utter disregard of international war laws, surpasses all former acts of bestiality. And now come dispatches from Zurich, that American soldiers have sent skulls and bones of our officers and men to their homeland as "souvenirs," and President Roosevelt has been given a paper knife carved from a bone of an Imperial soldier as a present. Words fail to express our thoughts on the utter depravity and loathsomeness of mind on the part of a so-called civilized people.

We believe that at least some Americans have a religion, and probably feelings too. But unfortunately they seem to be in the sad minority. According to the idea of most Americans, they are at present fighting against inferior races. The examples are too numerous to mention here of Americans, from Admiral Halsey down having termed the Japanese "akin to monkeys." "Because we are of the inferior races, because we are monkeys," it seems that it does not matter our skulls and bones are made into souvenir articles.

The stipulation of the Red Cross Treaty that dead bodies of friends and foes alike should be respected has been disregarded altogether by the Americans in their treatment of the Japanese; the same applies to an even higher degree in the case of the rules of the church. It has again been manifested, most vividly, that it is wrong to expect from the Americans observance of either international law or human feelings.

America has always and loudly advocated freedom and peace. She has also made much talk about righteousness. Moreover, they have an exaggerated pride in their "civilization." But such is the essential character of their civilization, its basic tune, barbarism and unvirtuousness and things permitted by neither God nor man.

The existence of such people is a blight on the world and the curse of Greater East Asia. To crush them is the aims of the more than one billion people of Greater East Asia and the sacred mission of the Japanese. There is now but one way to make such an unthinking people reflect upon righteousness and morality, and that is with a telling blow to make them never again cast their eyes on East Asia, to make them bend their knees and sue for peace. Every day of delay means another day of giving free play to their barbarism. Our hundred million people are ready to plunge the sword of justice into the hearts of the enemy. As one man we will crush him.

MAINICHI—That the enemy is now trying desperately to end the war by a short-term hostility has already been pointed out by us. Churchill in the House of Commons on August 2 voiced amazingly optimistic views with regard to the war situation. Judging from the mentality of the British authorities who always strive to move the nation by their paradoxical logic of arguments, this speech by Churchill reflects a feeling of frenzied impatience developing within the enemy camp.

Now that the enemy has decided to fight short-term war, we too must be prepared to fight such a war. In this respect Germany has already acted. Dr. Goebbels, Reich Commissioner for All-Out War Efforts, says: "We have the most effective assets for gaining victory. All we have to do is to utilize them to the fullest possible extent." Well may the Reich general mobilization leader make this statement. He says further. "In the future, all our national structure will be utilized exclusively for war purposes. All undertakings not useful for the war itself will be temporarily stopped." The picture of a nation fighting a decisive war by staking its national fate is here most vividly drawn. Dr. Goebbels further says: "The sacrifice and burden which the German nation bears must be borne equally by all the people." There is not the least doubt that this principle will be translated into immediate practice.

We would do well to take a lesson from Germany's quick actions and facile moves and make our plans.

Italian Troops in Action

Domei

ZURICH, August 3.—The members of the Alps division of the eight newly-organized Italian divisions trained in Germany are engaged in mopping-up operations in the vicinity of Lake Majori, while some others are active on the Toscanella front, according to a report received here.

CHURCHILL SPEECH COVERED UP FACTS

British Leaders Tried to Excuse Costly War Conduct, Soothe Public Feeling

Domei

BERLIN, August 3.—After scrutinizing the contents of the speech made by Prime Minister Churchill in the House of Commons, one cannot help but make the statement that his speech was, in spite of the considerable amount of eloquence displayed, nothing but an abortive attempt to imbue the British people with optimism justified by Britain's present situation, and to paint the situation in colors which were not at all justified.

With his speech, Churchill undoubtedly pursued the aim of soothing public opinion about the steadily increasing enormous losses of the anti-Axis in Normandy and, on the other hand, of counteracting the growing unrest caused in London and southern England by the destructive effects of the V-1.

Churchill's attempt, it is pointed out in Berlin, has miscarried. His arguments had no foundation; Britain's precarious situation is too evident to be hushed up by the same old magician. In spite of all his endeavors, Churchill could not make his speech into anything but a vain attempt to justify a war conduct which, calling for heaviest sacrifices in men and material, has thus far yielded only very small and limited successes.

The German people were particularly glad to hear the British Prime Minister say in his report on the developments which led to the invasion, that at Teheran the Soviets forced the Anglo-Americans to promise that the invasion would finally be launched. Although this statement tells us nothing new, it is of importance inasmuch as it comes from the British Prime Minister.

Churchill dealt at length with the preparations for the invasion. By mentioning the long length of time these preparations took and by giving details about the gigantic array of material and troops used by the Anglo-Americans, Churchill unintentionally betrayed the great respect which the anti-Axis have for the German command and the German soldiers.

Churchill, however, could say very little about the military success achieved by the Anglo-Americans. He confined himself to rather vague hints at the future possibilities. In this part of his speech, Churchill made a surprisingly frequent use of the word "hope." The fact is, moreover, remarkable that Churchill is fully aware of the dangers threatening the anti-Axis from German U-boats and the Luftwaffe.

In the same way as when referring to the war in Europe, Churchill in his report on the situation in East Asia, had to acknowledge the severity of the fighting and the extraordinarily strong resistance and exemplary fighting spirit of the Japanese.

Obviously made under pressure of public opinion, Churchill's statements on the effects of the V-1 were extremely interesting. Although they did not fully correspond to the truth, the figures mentioned give an impressive picture of the demolitions and casualties caused by this German weapon. Unable to mention any counter-weapon, Churchill, on the contrary, felt compelled to warn the public of the possibility of a still heavier "rocket bomb."

Churchill's speech dashed the hopes of the British people in view of the many urgent political problems now facing the anti-Axis today. In his brief report on British relations with the friendly nations, Churchill indulged in general phrases without going into the problems themselves.

Churchill's statement that the present moment was holding many hopes for the Poles, was another striking proof of British hypocrisy and cynicism in view of the fact that Poland has been entirely abandoned by the British to Moscow.

Notes Soviet Aims

Domei

BERNE, August 3.—In an article dealing with British Prime Minister Churchill's speech, the Schweizerische Handelszeitung states that the Esthonians and Latvians are now experiencing for themselves what Churchill meant when he said that the war has lost much of its ideological importance. The paper stresses that the Soviet Union is putting forth all-out efforts to have firmly in its hands at the end of the war, all that which seems vital to the Soviet Union's imperialistic tendencies.

Possibilities of Raids by Enemy On Tokyo From Saipan Discussed

With the seizure of Saipan the enemy has secured a base from which the bombing of Tokyo is theoretically possible. Then, will the mass-raiding of Japan begin immediately? Is the enemy fully prepared for such an endeavor? No, says a commentary in the Asahi, which, however, warns that small, guerrilla raids are immediately possible and that larger-scale attacks may later be attempted by the enemy.

The article follows:

The enemy has secured Saipan as an air base. Saipan lies 2,280 kilometers from Tokyo. But it is being too hasty to say that a bomber with a range of 4,500 kilometers will now be able to come to Tokyo. Due to the fact that raiding aircraft must maneuver to avoid hostile fighters and areas where watch is being maintained, and the fact that they must be ready to meet adverse weather and waste time to find the target and circle over it, the most suitable target for a bomber is considered to be one which lies at a distance of about a third of its cruising range.

The B-29 has a range of 7,000 kilometers with a bomb load of a ton. Its operational radius would be 3,000 kilometers in this case. With a bomb load of three tons its range is 6,000 kilometers and its operational radius 2,500 kilometers. This plane would be able to negotiate a round trip to Tokyo. With a load of four tons, however, its range becomes 5,500 kilometers and its operational radius 2,200 kilometers and the raiding of Tokyo from Saipan becomes risky.

Range of B-24

The B-24 with three tons of bombs has a range of only 4,500 kilometers, which makes it impossible for it to raid Tokyo with such a load. With one ton of bombs, however, its range is 6,200 kilometers, and a round trip becomes barely possible. What now has become important is that the fact that the raiding of Tokyo has become possible and the presupposition that Tokyo will be bombed have become two separate questions. Whether Japan Proper will be raided or not depends upon whether the enemy intends to invade Japan Proper or to reach the China continent via the Philippines. How will the enemy, for whom the raiding of Japan Proper has become a possibility, move against Japan from the Central Pacific?

Hitherto the enemy was able to raid Japan only from aircraft-carriers, but the establishment of a land base at Saipan has served to make up the weakness of the floating air bases. The possibility of raiding Tokyo, however, is based on mere calculations of distance and the range of bombers. It remains just a possibility. An effective bombing cannot be carried out merely with this possibility. In order to destroy productive establishments and bring about a decline in fighting power it is necessary to carry out a continual string of raids with numerous bombers. Judged with this basic strategic principle in mind, the mass-raiding of the principal cities of Japan so that their functions will be crippled is impossible with the principle set-up the enemy has at present in the Central Pacific centered on Saipan.

Conditions for Raiding

The situation is as above at present, with Saipan just recently having fallen into enemy hands. If further bases are built there large-scale raids will become a possibility. Small-scale raids are possible even now. The effect of these small raids, of course, depends on the activity of the civilian air defense. In order to carry out a string of mass-raids the enemy needs time.

In the case of 1,000 heavy bombers being sent out, it is necessary to prepare almost 2,000 heavies, including reserve planes. Of personnel, 30,000 flying personnel and for each four-motored bomber about 50 ground-crewmen are needed. In addition there must be those of the headquarters, communications corps, meteorology corps, repair corps, commissary corps, barrack-building corps, transportation corps, anti-aircraft corps, searchlight corps, radio-weapon corps and so forth. Thus, the sending of 1,000 heavies into action will require the mobilization of 200,000 men. Of fuel, 225,000 drums will be required, supposing that one trip requires 4,500,000 liters and that 10 trips are made. One thousand tons of bombs are needed for each trip while more than 10 airfields are necessary. Furthermore, the backing of a satisfactory production at home and efficient ocean transportation become absolute requisites.

This enormous force of personnel and these vast preparations in materials and establishments are necessary if effective, continual raids are to be carried out. How many airfields, each with runways more than 3,000 meters long and with numerous facilities, will the enemy be able to build on Saipan which is only 24 kilometers long north and south and from four to eight kilometers east and west?

Effective Attacks Impossible

It is to be expected, however, that two or three airfields will be completed in the near future.

Even supposing that 300 heavies will be able to operate from these bases it can be said that raids aiming at complete destruction will absolutely be impossible. If the enemy should raid Tokyo in haste, he will suffer only great losses and deal slight damage. Will the enemy even then attempt a Tokyo raid?

The question that arises thereupon is this: Will the route of advance of the enemy counter-offensive be directed toward Tokyo or the Philippines? Supposing that the enemy's fundamental objective is the oft-repeated enemy boast of re-seizing the Philippines, it would be natural for the enemy to concentrate his main strength in that direction. But the desire to raid Tokyo is a sharp psychological hunger for the enemy. The enemy will continue to watch sharply for a chance to raid Tokyo. He will propel stealthily and hurriedly his preparations toward that end. The fact that a mass raid on Tokyo cannot be carried out now is, of course, a matter of bitter vexation for the enemy. But that is a natural strategic result and does not mean that the enemy air force has suffered any decline in strength.

Among the operations the enemy may possibly carry out are guerrilla assaults based on the parallel use of land bases and aircraft carriers (the term "guerrilla" being used in a tactical sense not in a contemptuous one). Among the possibilities are operations in which enemy task forces built around aircraft carriers move up to the Ogasawaras or closer and release fighters whose duty would be to escort heavies set off from Saipan. The taking off of bi-motored bombers such as B-25's from large carriers is also not impossible. In such operations, great expectations cannot be placed on the activity of fighters because their operational range will be limited, but several usages of the B-25, which has been remodeled for carrier-use and named PBJ-1, are possible. Set off from carriers this plane could return to Saipan, or land on the carrier or fly to the China continent.

Flying Boats Also

In addition to these planes which depend on land bases or carriers, there are the flying boats which can take off and land anywhere on water. They can be refueled and given a new supply of bombs anywhere by their submarines or tankers, if the sea is not too rough. Other advantages possessed by these craft are the greatness of their load and range. The fatal drawback of these planes, however, is the fact that they have a slow speed and it is doubtful whether they will be used to raid Japan Proper. And to actualize the raiding of Japan, the enemy must gain control of the air and sea in the Central Pacific.

Then, with what plan will the enemy carry out his raids? Carrying explosives and incendiaries, he will, of course, aim at destruction. But because the enemy's raids will have the character of guerrilla operations, the tinge of political plotting will probably be prominent in his raiding. His first aim will be to jolt the psychology of the people, to drive them to terror and to force them to lose their fighting spirit. Among the special characteristics of such insidious plot-raids are, in addition to the dropping of numerous incendiary bombs for depriving the people of their homes and clothing, the dropping of real bread or canned goods, to create trust, and the following up of this act by the dropping of poisoned cakes and toothpowder, explosive pens, toys and daily-necessity-goods, and propaganda leaflets. After the harvest the enemy might drop gasoline and fire cards to burn up the crops and create unrest and fear. They might bomb shrines and temples in an effort to destroy the deep-rooted religious feeling of the Japanese. Judging from the fact that American airmen have been witnessed machine-gunning their own comrades swimming in the water after having been shot down, and in view of the actual cases of animal brutality shown by the enemy in the Asiatic and European theaters of war, anything can be expected.

There has been a case as the following, as told by a reporter with a certain Unit: "We hid ourselves in the jungle because we heard an enemy plane coming. Looking through the trees we saw the American plane drop onto the ground what seemd to be several bombs. We hugged the ground expecting them to explode. But they did not. Maybe they were time bombs, we thought, and went up to investigate. But upon reaching the scene we found that the things that had been dropped were our comrades we had been looking for. These comrades probably were stricken by malaria and high fever and taken prisoner. Alive, they were hooked on to the wings and dropped on the Japanese. Brutal, mad bestiality or whatever may be said, the enemy is lower than an animal. I experienced a burning hatred such as I had never experienced before."

BRITISH WAR DEBT IS £3,000,000,000

Lord Keynes' Sensational Disclosure at Bretton Woods Confirmed by Anderson

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 2.—Commenting on the sensational disclosure that Britain's new foreign debt amounted to £3,000,000,000 made by Lord Keynes at the anti-Axis monetary conference at Bretton Woods, the financial editor of the Manchester Guardian writes:

A sensational disclosure regarding overseas liabilities of this country was male at Bretton Woods a few days ago by Lord Keynes. When he estimated our new foreign debt at £3,000,000,000, the figure seemed so appalling that it was simply not believed.

Today, Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer confirmed and explained the estimate. He recalled his budget speech in which he stated that we had parted with overseas investments to the extent of £1,000,000,000 and incurred an undischarged overseas liabilities amounting to £2,000,000,000.

Keynes carried the tale forward to the end of this year. He had simply said by that date the debt would probably reach £3,000,000,000. This did not include loss of former investments, but included the estimate of prewar liabilities which the Chancellor had not included in his figures.

An overseas debt of £3,000,000,000 is three times as large as the war debt to the United States after the last war—$4,600,000,000—which we found impossible to pay off. If that is likely to be the figure at the end of 1944, the debt must be rising rapidly. It is very difficult to analyze how the figure is arrived at but some of the largest factors are well known.

Sterling balances of Indian, Canadian and other Empire governments or central banks alone added up to about £1,000,000,000 and are growing fast. Various payments made to anti-Axis governments—for instance, for ships lost while in British service—are understood to run into hundreds of millions. Large sums of sterling are also held by commercial banks.

From all that is known, however, it is still difficult to reach £3,000,000,000 and yet that figure is correct for the Chancellor's statement was considered a confirmation. It has been confirmed at the monetary conference that the British Government will offer, when conditions permit, to settle block sterling balances by bilateral arrangements with the countries concerned.

Stalin, Mikolajczyk Confer

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 4.—Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk of the exile Polish regime discussed the Soviet-Polish problems for two and a half hours last night with Premier Josef Stalin, according to a Moscow dispatch. Meanwhile, American and British diplomats in Moscow are displaying cautious optimism regarding the possibility of an agreement between the Kremlin and the exile Polish regime, according to an A.P. report from Moscow. The Soviet press, however, declared that Mikolajczyk and his collaborators can never be recognized as the official Polish government and that the "Polish Soviet" established in Moscow, was the only legitimate instrument to free Poland.

Reich Commander Dies

Domei

BERLIN, August 4.—Lieutenant-General von Drabisch-Waechter, German divisional commander, was killed near Caumont in France on August 2, the German Headquarters announced today.

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Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 4

Local enemy thrusts in the area southwest of Caen on the Normandy Front were repulsed. Heavy fighting raged throughout the day in the Coulvain area without changing the situation to any appreciable extent. Southwest Coulvain and in the Vire area the German panzer formations in counter-attacks succeeded in throwing back the enemy who had broken in. Here, 50 enemy tanks were destroyed. An enemy group is surrounded and is being concentrically attacked.

Northeast and east of Avranches numerous enemy attacks, supported by tanks, collapsed with heavy losses inflicted on the attackers. In the eastern part of the Bretagne the enemy troops which had broken through from Avranches toward the south are pushing ahead further toward the south and west. The enemy lost 216 tanks during the last two days.

One enemy cruiser, three destroyers, two corvettes as well as five transports and one special ship totaling 36,000 tons were sunk by the German navy in the waters off the invasion front. Many other ships, totaling more than 56,000 tons, were torpedoed. The sinking of most of the latter ships can be safely assumed. German motor torpedoboats on Wednesday night sank a British naval vessel in the eastern part of the Seine Bay.

Heavy V-1 fire on London and its suburbs continued.

In Italy our troops detached themselves toward a narrow bridgehead immediately south of Florence. Renewed enemy attacks against this new position were repulsed. Heavy enemy artillery fire is directed against this historic city with its irreplaceable cultural treasures.

The enemy attempt to break through toward the Beskides Pass in the southern fringe of the Carpathians was foiled. The 271st Soviet rifle division was surrounded and wiped out. Several other Soviet divisions suffered heavy losses in men and material. Between July 31 and August 3 181 Soviet guns, and 13 tanks as well as many infantry weapons and vehicles were destroyed or seized in this area.

Repeated Soviet attacks west of Reichshof were repulsed, while 23 enemy tanks were destroyed west of Baranov. In other sectors of the Vistula front heavy fighting is in progress in the area east of Sandomiersz, on both sides of Pulavy, and southeast of Varka.

Northwest of Warsaw the Soviet forces by counter-attacking German panzers were cut off from their communications and pressed together in a narrow space. Some 76 enemy tanks were destroyed. All Soviet attacks at the front between Warsaw and west of Kaunas were foiled.

On the Latvian front the enemy attacks collapsed in several sectors with heavy casualties inflicted on the attackers. Local dents made by the enemy were narrowed down or sealed off in counter-thrusts. In the Narva Isthmus the Soviets with nine rifle divisions and four tank formations again tried to rush our positions. They suffered further heavy losses without being able to achieve any success.

An enemy landing enterprise against the Dalmatian coast, especially the island of Korcula, attempted in the early morning hours of August 2, under the cover of British destroyers and numerous fighter bombers, was foiled by the garrison of the island after short but hard fighting.

Enemy planes violated Swiss territory after attacks on places in south and southwest Germany, especially on Friedrichshafen, Saarbruecken and Kempten. German A.A.-defense forces shot down 43 enemy aircraft, including 40 four-engined bombers.

Soviet Ship Breaks Record

Domei

MOSCOW, August 3.—A Soviet tanker has succeeded in the direct transportation of oil from Astrakhan on the Caspian coast to Moscow, thus setting up a new record in the history of transportation on the Volga. The tanker left Astrakhan on June 26 with a load of 2,500 tons of oil, equal to the load of 10 large railway tank cars. It had a regular voyage and reached Moscow on Wednesday after travelling 3,200 kilometers.

Mikolajczyk Meets Harriman

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 3.—Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk of the refugee Polish regime, who is now in Moscow, called on American Ambassador William A. Harriman and held a long conference, according to a Moscow dispatch.

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FLORENCE SHELLED BY BRITISH FORCES

Open City Also Made Target of Foe Bombers; Historical Structures Damaged

Domei

BERLIN, August 4.—Anticipating a large-scale British attack southwest of Florence, German lines were withdrawn and re-established in new positions.

After violent drumfire, the British attacked the new German lines but they ran up against devastating German fire and lost several thousand troops as well as 29 tanks without being able to overcome the new German positions.

Apparently baffled by the unexpected German resistance, the British then bombarded Florence, although they were perfectly aware that this city had been declared an open city and was not being utilized by the Germans who were anxious to avoid the destruction of irreplaceable cultural monuments in this treasured city. The western part of Florence and the vicinity of Porta Romana were subjected to very heavy fire.

The British, moreover, attacked Florence with numerous fighters and bombers causing great damage among the art treasures and historical structures obviously intent upon including this city in the actual fighting zone.

Field-Marshal Albert Kesselring, Commander-in-Chief of German Forces in Italy, has done everything possible to protect Florence and its population, but the British now have brought the war into the town itself. German military authorities are still doing everything possible to spare the city from destruction by the enemy.

ENEMY POWERS RAPPED

21 American Countries Urge Formation of International Body

Domei

LISBON, August 3.—The "Inter-American Judicial Committee" composed of 21 American countries today dispatched a proposal to all the Latin-American Governments urging the immediate establishment of an international anti-Axis organization, according to a New York dispatch.

This action is interpreted here as an expression of the small countries within the anti-Axis camp against the big powers of the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain who, despite the so-called guiding principles of the Atlantic Charter, heretofore exercised monopolistic control over the anti-Axis decisions in utter disregard of the small countries within their own camp.

This proposal is noted with special interest since it was announced prior to the opening of the four-power conference and stresses as prerequisite the participation of all countries, small or large, in the new international organization.

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KOBAYASHI TAKES RULE AID POSITION

Agrees to Become President of Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association

Admiral Seizo Kobayashi on Saturday agreed to become President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association. He gave his acceptance to Tsuneo Kanemitsu and five other committeemen at 2 p.m. at the Tokyo Club.

Admiral Kobayashi is better known as a broad-minded statesman rather than as a military man. When he was Navy Vice-Minister under Navy Minister Admiral Baron Kiyokazu Abo, he showed his ability as an administrator in the work to fill out the air arm and in the first and second replacement programs. His abilities, past record and other admirable attributes were such that Navy men used to say that he and Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, who was a member of his class at the Naval Academy, would shoulder the future of the Navy.

In 1936 he became Governor-General of Taiwan, succeeding Governor-General Kenzo Nakagawa. He served with great ability at a time when the mission of Taiwan, the springboard for a southward advance, was growing still more important with the complex international situation at the time. He served for four years at this post.

Last June he was made the Chairman of the Fourth Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association to take charge of the national general meeting. His term expired in July this year but he was appointed to chairmanship of the Fifth Central Cooperative Council.

The Admiral was born in Hiroshima Prefecture 67 years ago. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1898 and took part in the Russo-Japanese War. After the war, he graduated from the Naval Staff College and then served as naval attache in the United States and Britain.

Later he served as vice-commander of the Iwate, instructor at the Naval Staff College, commander of the Hirado, naval attache in Britain, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet and Chief of the Naval Affairs Board of the Navy Ministry.

He attended the disarmament conference at Geneva and following that became Navy Vice-Minister and then Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the First Fleet. He was made a full admiral in 1932. He was also a member of the Supreme War Council. He was placed on the retired list in 1935.

CHENGCHOW CITY PUSHES RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT

Japanese, Chinese Form Cooperative Body to Discuss Concrete Plans

Domei

CHENGCHOW, August 4.—With the organization of the Chengchow Restoration Commission headed by the Commander of the Japanese Units here, the reconstruction of Chengchow City is expected to be greatly expedited.

The first meeting of the members of the Chengchow Recovery Commission was held recently at the headquarters of the Japanese Forces with the attendance of approximately 30 members consisting of both Japanese and Chinese inhabitants. The members of the commission discussed plans for the recovery of Chengchow in the political, economic and cultural fields.

Among other things, city planning, return of refugee citizens to the city, the reinstallation of electric lights, telephones, waterworks, factories, amusement houses as well as the reestablishment of financial organs, primary and middle schools and broadcasting stations were deliberated upon.

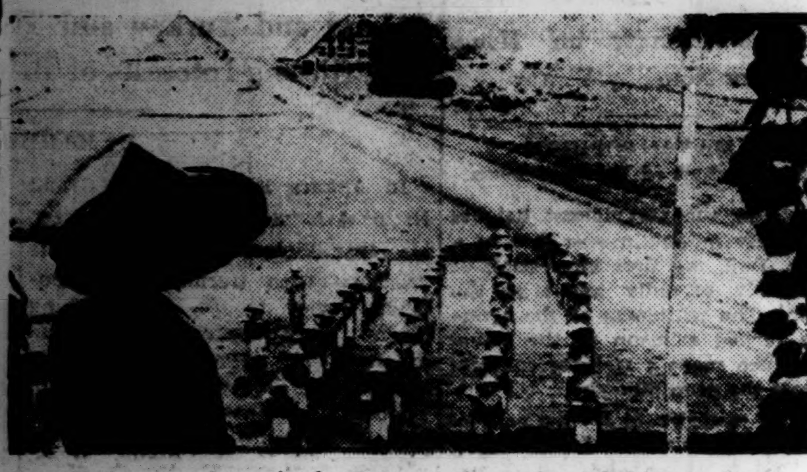
It may specially be mentioned that both Chinese and Japanese have been working hard for the speedy recovery of Chengchow ever since the Japanese Forces drove out the Chungking troops who had subjected the Chinese citizens to untold miseries and cruelties.

Obituary

Takamitsu Mitsui, managing director of Mitsui Life Insurance and Mitsui Shipping Companies, died at his home on August 2 at the age of 47. Funeral services were held at Tsukiji Honganji Temple on Friday.

Major-General Bompu Izu, retired, and formerly a member of the Diet, died at his villa in Ito, Shizuoka, on August 3 at the age of 81. In the Russo-Japanese War he belonged to the Third Army under command of General Maresuke Nogi and was active as a staff officer.

East Asia Round-Up



Under the determined efforts of the native inhabitants, Sumatra is fast becoming self-sufficient in foodstuffs, the fertile land producing abundant crops of rice and other grain after having lain idle for 300 years under Dutch rule. The scene shows a corps of youthful farmers at an Agricultural Training Station on the east coast of Sumatra receiving last minute instructions before they go out for the day's work.

Savings Drive Opens

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 5.—With the object of attaining the 120,000,000 guilder mark savings by the end of this fiscal year, a savings encouragement campaign has been started throughout Java by the Savings Bureau of the Japanese Military Administration today.

Tagalog Stenography Course

Domei

MANILA, August 5.—Tagalog stenography course has been included in the curriculum studies in a number of schools throughout the islands which opened last week.

Filipino Medicines Used

Domei

MANILA, August 5.—Many local made medicines and equipment are being widely used particularly in more than 100 puericultural centers throughout the Philippines. Sterilized abaca strings have replaced imported medicinal strings and coconut milk has been found to be an excellent purgative, while decoction from guava leaves may be utilized to treat wounds, abrasions and skin irritation.

Pushing Food Output

Domei

MANILA, August 5.—More than 1,500 Filipino ex-soldiers, war widows and orphans living in Nueva Ecija Province are at present contributing richly to the food increased campaign, according to Jose V. Burgos, welfare agent, who made his periodic reports.

Displaying Enemy Plane

Domei

SEMARANG, August 5.—The broken pieces of the wing of an enemy Grumman fighter, which was shot down near Surabaya during the enemy air raid in eastern Java in middle of last May are at present being exhibited at the "Pasar Malam" night fair held here.

Manila's Night Clubs Closed

Domei

MANILA, August 5.—In keeping with the spirit of the times, all night clubs, cabarets and dancing schools in the city were closed on August 1 in accordance with the Executive Order issued recently by President Jose P. Laurel. The order affected 15 night clubs, four cabarets and seven dancing schools. Mayor Leon Guinto informed the President that the order was enthusiastically received by the general public.

Distributes Looms, Spindles

Domei

MALANG, August 5.—Taking another step forward for self-sufficiency in clothing materials, Malang Provincial authorities were now distributing hand spindles among the agrarian population. Already, 1,600 hand spindles have been distributed, while an additional 1,700 have been prepared by the provincial office. Hand looms will also be distributed.

Cossacks Save 425,000 Yuan

Domei

HAILAR, August 5.—Reflecting the full cooperation of the Cossacks of the Sanho district in the current savings drive, it was revealed recently that Cossack savings alone total 425,000 yuan, or 99 per cent of the assigned quota for the first quarter of the current fiscal year. The rest of North Hsingan Province also lived up to expectations with 31 per cent of assigned goal of 17,000,000 yuan already having been attained.

Fund to Rebuild Pagodas

Domei

RANGOON, August 5.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced today that the Imperial Japanese Government on the occasion of the first anniversary of Burma's independence contributed to the Burmese Government the sum of ¥500,000 for repairing and rebuilding pagodas in Burma which had been damaged by the enemy.

Made Religious Affairs Chief

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 5.—Kiai Hadji Hasim, President of the Indonesian Moslem Federation, was officially appointed Chief of the Religious Affairs Department of the Java Military Administration succeeding Dr. Hoesein Djajadiningrat. This reshuffle has been effected in order to meet the increasingly cooperative attitude of Java's Moslem circles.

Indonesian Women Study

Domei

SURABAYA, August 5.—A two-week course for future women leaders will be started here on August 7 by the Surabaya Provincial authorities with 28 Indonesian girls attending. They will learn anti-air defense practices, first-aid as well as war-time household keeping.

Develops Ramie Fields

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 5.—As a part of the clothing self-sufficiency plan for Java, 5,500 hectares of ramie fields will be developed in the island by the end of this year. A large number of coffee and tea plantations will be converted into ramie fields to realize the extensive plan.

Names of Towns Changed

Domei

RANGOON, August 5.—In order to eradicate completely all vestiges of British influence, the Government, on Tuesday, decided to change the names of towns and streets in Burma.

Rice Output Increased

Domei

CATANATUAN, August 5.—With rice planters in the rich granary region of Central Luzon diligently engaged in production, it is estimated that there will be at least a 20 per cent increase in rice in the next harvest. Two major factors which contributed to this stepping up of production were, firstly, the diligence and earnestness of all farmers, and secondly, the sweeping improvement of cultivation methods.

CHUNGKING'S SOLDIERS WEAKENING PHYSICALLY

Even Disabled Men With Diseases Drafted, States Captured Army Doctor

By G. MEGURO
Of the Military Press Corps

HONAN FRONT, August 3.—The physical conditions of Chungking soldiers have deteriorated tremendously according to Chungking Army Doctor Kuo who was taken prisoner near Liangsiang. The 31-year-old Kuo is a native of Hupeh Province and was attached to the newly organized 23rd Division. The following statements made by him reveal to some extent the unsanitary and unhygienic conditions in the enemy camp.

"The physiques of the Chungking soldiers show a startling decline as compared with the standards at the time of the adoption of the conscription law in 1938. Although certain standards are set in military examinations, actually they are not applied. Men are drafted even if they are suffering from venereal or infectious diseases or even if they are slightly physically disabled. Under these circumstances it is but natural that there should be a fall in the quality of the soldiers.

"As for medicine, at present we have a stock of German products which are for the most part pre-war material. We are handicapped by the shortage of quinine and morphine and the most prevalent disease in the summer is malaria with dysentery coming next. In winter we have a large number of cases of recurrent fever. Due to the serious shortage the soldiers have no medicine whatever in their kits.

"Two years ago it was said that bandages were found on many dead bodies but this was due to the lack of medical units. Wounds from fragments of shells from the Japanese heavy artillery are the hardest to heal. This is because a soldier is generally hit in several places by the shell splinters. Wounds from rifle and machine gun bullets heal fairly quickly as compared with the injuries inflicted by heavy shells."

JAVA CONSTRUCTS SIX POWER PLANTS

83 Vital Factories Build New Facilities, While 36 Others Increase Production

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 3.—Besides being a granary of East Asia, Java is looming as a huge arsenal as the result of the two-year campaign to develop an advanced manufacturing industry in the island. Culminating this campaign is the "first warpower increase period" from May 17 to July 31 wherein 83 important factories in the island strove to construct new production facilities while 36 others endeavored to increase their output considerably.

Concrete and definite objectives and goals have been set by the Military Administration for these factories. In order to ensore the attainment of the envisaged goals, the Administration organized a "Warpower Increase Shock Brigade" composed of competent experts. These experts, who are posted at designated factories, are seeing to it that the required materials are secured and are working as liaison officers between the Administration and industrialists as well as giving technical advice.

Although delays were reported in the early days of the specified period, the pitch of construction at the 83 factories rose sharply in July. The majority of them are believed to have realized the designated objectives by the last day of the campaign period. Meanwhile, the 36 factories which were ordered to increase output have been operating with favorable results.

Interim reports available at the campaign headquarters on July 15 revealed that 26 out of the above 83 factories completed by that date the construction of the allocated production facilities; 32 factories almost completed their objectives; seven factories, 70 per cent; and four factories, 50 per cent. Five other factories reported that partial operation of their new facilities would be possible from August 1, while seven others reported that completion would be possible during August.

The above 83 factories which were assigned to new construction works include shipyards, spinning mills, plants for the manufacture of caustic soda, carbide, carbon black, sulphuric acid, zinc oxide, automobile parts, drugs, batteries, paper, glass, fireproof bricks and so on; also included are factories for undisclosed items. They thus cover all factories which compose the basis for construction of the advanced industry of Java.

In the meantime, at six places in the island work is under way to construct electric power plants. The operation of these power plants is expected to heighten the ouput of Java's manufacturing industry to an epochal degree.

YANKEE BRUTALITY IN WAR DENOUNCED

Japanese Will Carry on War In Way Which Will Make Americans Repent

"We Japanese will carry on the war in a manner which will surely make the Americans repent for the acts of brutality they have committed and return to the way of justice, provided they have not completely lost all sense of morality," said Yusuke Tsurumi, one of the outstanding authorities on America in Japan, in his comment which appeared in the Tokyo Shimbun regarding the latest American atrocity acts. Mr. Tsurumi declared:

"Last year I saw prominently displayed in the American magazine, Life, a photograph of a corpse of a Japanese soldier who had met a gallant death in action on the New Guinea Front. Needless to say I was scandalized and astonished at the brutal psychology which had prompted the editors of the Life—a magazine with the largest circulation of any periodical in America—to publish a picture of a human corpse.

"Now, the inhuman Americans have taken to sending home the skulls and bones of Japanese soldiers who have died in battle. We Japanese, who are imbued with Bushido, confess that such actions on the part of the Americans are beyond our understanding.

"When I was in the United States I witnessed many atrocities. I saw with my own eyes an infuriated, blood-mad crowd of white Americans seizing a Negro who was on trial. They strung him up on a telegraph pole, threw stones at his writhing body and finally ended his life by pouring oil over him and setting him on fire.

"This is not a war of interests—it is a war which will decide whether a race will live or die. The fact that the Americans are sending home the skulls and bones of Japanese who have fallen in action is proof that they are not prepared to regard us Japanese with the respect due to human beings.

"We Japanese will carry on the war in a manner which will surely make the Americans repent for the acts of brutality they have committed and return to the way of justice, provided that they have not completely lost all sense of morality. We will drive it home to the Americans that this is a war between darkness and light."

NEW POLITICAL ORGAN ESTABLISHED IN BURMA

Supersedes Dobama Sinyetha Asiayone; Aims to Perfect National Unity

Domei

RANGOON, August 3.—On the auspicious occasion of the first anniversary of Burma's independence, the Government formally announced, during the Independence Day Mass Rally held on Tuesday, the establishment of the "Baha Bama Asiayone" (Greater Burma Association) which supersedes the Dobama Sinyetha Asiayone.

The new, all-embracing political oragnization has been set up in order to obtain a perfect unification of all the people of Burma as well as to effect perfect coordination in executing Government activities.

It was stated in the announcement that Burma is engaged in the fourth Anglo-Burmese war in order to preserve the independence of Greater Burma and also to establish the Greater Burmese Order, and only victory over the enemy in this war will ensure the survival of the Greater Burma State and its people as well as that of East Asia and its people. It goes on to say, "With the view of achieving this, we now have successfully established the Baha Bama Asiayone on this day of the first anniversary of Burmese independence so that all the Burmese may collectively march on as one big civilian army."

The new body has already been assured of the entire support of various organizations in Burma. The Asiayone is supervised by the governing board of 16 members, headed by Head of State and Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw.

P.I. WOMAN LEADER SEES ROSY FUTURE FOR BURMA

Sends Stirring Radio Message To Burmese Sisters on Independence Anniversary

Domei

MANILA, August 3.—Greeting the Burmese women on behalf of the women of the Philippines on the occasion of the first anniversary of Burma's independence, Mrs. Pura Villanueva Kalaw, prominent Filipino social worker in a radio speech on Tuesday predicted, on the basis of the swift progress made by Burma despite extreme war conditions, that a Greater Burma will rise after the war.

"You will be all greater women because of your sufferings. Your children will also be nobler and finer. Because of you, there will be a Greater Burma, which will rise after the war."

Commenting on Dr. Ba Han's recent visit to the Philippines, Mrs. Kalaw proposed to exchange similar missions including those composed of women for the purpose of creating goodwill as well as cementing friendship and understanding between sister nations such as Burma and the Philippines.

Pointing out that there was no better way for making friends than seeing each other in their respective homes, the woman leader stated, "We can become better friends and in that way better neighbors."

She added, "Much depends on our mutual acquaintance so let us pave the way for mutual cooperation by joining hands not only spiritually but physically and find sympathy and enjoyment like true blood sisters in mutual company."

EQUALIZATION BANK FOR KWANTUNG SET

Will Adjust Prices Between Leased Territory and Manchoukuo to Further Trade

An Imperial Ordinance for the establishment of a Kwantung Leased Territory Price Equalization Bank will be promulgated on August 9, to become effective on September 1, the Government decided at the Cabinet session held Friday afternoon.

It was at the Cabinet meeting held on June 16 that the Government decided upon its policy of adjusting prices between Manchoukuo and Kwantung Leased Territory to effect close economic relations between them in accordance with the abolition of customs tariff and other economic barriers that became effective on May 1. Since then the Government had been making preparations for the materialization of the proposal.

Concerning the proposed Kwantung Leased Territory Price Equalization Bank, the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry issued the following statement Friday afternoon:

"The proposed plan will fundamentally solve the price problem that has so long been pending between Manchoukuo and Kwantung economically. Thus its significance is great. Since the abolition of the customs tariff between Japan and Manchoukuo, the Manchoukuo Government established an equalization fund to replace the import tariff on goods imported from Japan but goods to Kwantung Leased Territory are not given the benefit of the equalization fund and are furthermore taxed similarly as in Japan Proper. Consequently there developed a wide difference in Manchoukuo and Kwantung Lease Territory prices. Furthermore as the free exchange of goods is permitted between Manchoukuo and Kwantung Territory, there is a difference in price between goods brought via Antung and the same imported through Dairen.

"The proposed plan is to establish a fund equalization system in Kwantung Territory like the one in Manchoukuo and to abolish the commodity tax. The Bank will be established with a capital of ¥1,000,000 to be subscribed by the Government. For effecting the price equalization in the Territory, the Bank will collect the price equalization charge on goods whose prices have to be advanced, while giving an equalization subsidy on those that have to be lowered. In its operation the Bank will fully cooperate with the Economic Equalization Fund Bureau of the Manchoukuo Government for unifying prices throughout Manchoukuo and Kwantung Leased Territory."

'AIR RAID' MAGAZINE SET

Simple Explanations on Defense Measures Given

In order to consolidate national defense, a special magazine giving guidance to the 140,000 neighborhood associations in training the people to combat air raids, in constructing shelters and in effecting evacuation, will be issued three times a month, on the 5th, 15th and 25th, by the Asahi Shimbun.

The project is being supported by the Eastern Army, Tokyo Metropolis and the Metropolitan Police Board. The magazine will be distributed to neighborhood associations, defense corps and other organs concerned with the air defense.

MALAI STUDENTS LAUD NIPPON FIGHTING SPIRIT

Aman Bin Majid Says Japanese On Home Front Working Like Soldiers at Front

Domei

SHONAN, August 4.—Praise for the all-out efforts of the people on the Japanese home front was expressed by seven graduates of the Shonan Seamen's Training Institute who returned here recently studying for eight months in Japan.

Leaving Shonan in November, last year, these students spent six months pursuing their studies and two months traveling. All of them speak the Japanese language fluently.

When interviewed shortly after their arrival, the members of the returning party declared that what impressed them most during their stay in Japan was the high morale and fighting spirit of the people of Japan.

Aman Bin Majid, 19-year-old local Malaian, stressed that like the soldiers on the war front, the people of Japan are exerting all efforts to achieve victory in this war.

It is understood that some boys will serve as ship officers, while others will take up posts as instructors.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, 1944

Thailand's New Cabinet

The successful formation of the new Cabinet in Thailand under the leadership of Major Khuang Abhaiwongse and the announcement of the six-item policy of the new Government should be hailed as a distinct asset to that country. Both the composition of the new Cabinet and the policy which it is pledged to follow indicate the strength and stability of Thailand's governmental structure.

The fact that the statement of basic policy issued by the new Cabinet emphasizes that the Government is the government of the King, that it will be faithful to the Constitution, and that it will carry out its administration in full sympathy and understanding with the people attests to its essential soundness. The new Government, moreover, by reiterating the principles of liberty and independence, permanent peace and order, economic freedom, equality of rights, people's rights, and other such principles bequeathed by the Revolution of 1932, makes clear that it will follow in the traditions of the Revolution which laid the foundations of Thailand's present progressiveness and greatness.

To Japan, the sixth point of the new Cabinet's statement of policy to the effect that Thailand will not only maintain the friendly relations with Japan based on the existing agreements between the two countries but will further strengthen these friendly relations, is particularly welcome. Since mutually profitable and happy were the relations between the two countries under the former Prime Minister, Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram, it can only be a cause for mutual satisfaction that these relations are to be continued and even strengthened under the new regime.

The presence in the new Cabinet of Sisena Sombatsiri as Foreign Minister and of the distinguished elder statesman General Phahol as Minister without Portfolio gives further proof of the attitude of the new administration toward Japan, for the former as the Thai Ambassador to Japan just prior to the outbreak of the present war and the latter by reason of his special mission to Japan since the outbreak of the war are well known to the Japanese public. With such men in influential positions in the Abhaiwongse Cabinet, it is evident that Japan will continue to have in Thailand a sincere friend and staunch ally.

This continuing and ever augmented relationship of friendship and alliance between Japan and Thailand is particularly significant when the exigencies of the present war call for the utmost united effort against the common Anglo-American foe. The character of the new Thai Cabinet is an assurance that this joint war will be prosecuted with undiminished determination and vigor. The cooperation of Thailand will be bound to evoke the most enthusiastic response of Japan, which will certainly leave nothing undone to offer every support and cooperation possible to the new administration. Together, with such relationships binding the two countries, they will move forward more vigorously than ever toward their common goal of defending their homelands from distant enemies and of constructing the Greater East Asia which will fulfil the noblest ideals of the peoples of this region.

To Prime Minister Khuang Abhaiwongse and his colleagues of the new Cabinet, Japan extends heartiest congratulations and best wishes. Thailand can be assured that she will continue to find in Japan a friend and ally who will march with her arm in arm to victory and to the attainment of the common ideal of Greater East Asia.

The American Ghouls

A recent dispatch from abroad has revealed one of the most revolting instances of American atrocity ever to come to the attention of the world. This report, whose veracity has been vouched for by the Register, the official organ of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Missouri, indicated that the American soldiers in the Pacific theater of war were sending the skulls and bones of the fallen Japanese soldiers to their families and friends in the United States as war souvenirs. Columnist Drew Pearson of the Washington Merry-Go-Round fame further disclosed that Representative Francis E. Walter of Pennsylvania had sent a pen-knife carved out of a bone of a dead Japanese soldier to President Franklin Roosevelt.

Such instances of sickening barbarism perpetrated by citizens of a professedly civilized nation come as a most shocking demonstration of the horrifying depravity of the American people. To be sure, there may be people in the United States who have not yet lost their sense of decency, but their influence seems to be negligible. Overwhelming evidence points to the fact that this atavistic reversion to the ways of barbarism is a national characteristic of the American people.

The present war alone has provided a number of illustrations. American airmen in concert with British fliers have for months now carried out ruthless terror raids against defenseless non-combatants in Germany and elsewhere from the sheer satisfaction of subjecting people to unnecessary pain and suffering. They have machine-gunned Japanese school children in broad daylight; they have bombed in the waters of East Asia one Japanese hospital ship after another and even strafed the wounded who had taken to the life-boats. The whole body of international law and the universal dictates of public morality to conduct war humanely have apparently no meaning for the people of the United States.

But of all these senseless attacks, this blasphemous action of the American troops who would desecrate the remains of the fallen Japanese soldiers is unparalleled for shameless cruelty. In the Red Cross treaty of 1924 signed at Geneva, the nations of the world had solemnly agreed that the bodies of the enemy dead would be accorded the same respect and treatment that would be accorded to their own fallen soldiers. The Japanese people do not ask for monuments for their war dead like those they have erected in memory of the British and American soldiers who had laid down their lives in Singapore, Bataan and on other fronts. But human decency would require that the war dead be accorded respect—at least, that their remains be allowed to rest in peace. But for the ghoulish practice among the American troops in the Pacific, the United States must be held strictly accountable. Humanity cannot condone such insensate, ruthless barbarity.

A Year Ago Today

August 6, 1943

Disturbances, arising recently in various parts of the United States, have now spread to the Pacific coast with the occurrence last night of a clash between the general populace and troops at Vancouver, Washington, on the banks of Columbia River. Police forces resorted to the use of tear gas bombs in efforts to quell the fracas. A large number were injured and three of the seriously wounded were taken to hospitals. Although the tumult has seemingly subdued for the moment the ominous atmosphere has not cleared as yet, and the Washington state militia was dispatched today to patrol the districts along the Columbia River.

* * *

Upon receiving formal notification of the independence of Burma, from the Burmese Foreign Minister Thakin Nu, Slovakian Premier Vojtech Tuka sent a telegram today recognizing Burma's independence and stating that the country was ready to commence diplomatic intercourse with Burma.

* * *

The Italian military authorities announced today that several Italian submarines made a thrust deep into the port of Gibraltar and sank two enemy merchantships of the 15,000-ton class and one tanker of 10,000-ton class.

MANCHOU'S FOOD SETUP FURTHER BOLSTERED

Reclamation of Uncultivated Land First Step Taken

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Manchoukuo's second five-year plan, which was put into effect from January 1, 1942, immediately following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, was re-investigated and reorganized in order to be adequately prepared for a prolonged state of war. Consequently, the phenomenal development of basic and war industries is anticipated, and in addition, as one of the most important problems, the intensification of foodstuffs production has been definitely required and pushed into the limelight. Together with the development of the war situation, the significance of Manchoukuo as a supplier of foodstuffs has become unquestionable.

The total area of Manchoukuo is 318,500,000 acres, of which at present 36,750,000 acres are under cultivation. Roughly, 80 per cent of the population of 43,000,000 (October 1940 census) is engaged in agriculture. About 70 per cent of the country's exports is agricultural products, and if the semi-manufactured goods using agricultural products as raw material are included, 90 per cent of the total exports will be agricultural products. Manchoukuo is a typical agricultural nation, and the increased output of agricultural products is a very important problem which plays a vital role in the livelihood of the people.

During the first year (1942) of the second five-year plan, the collection of agricultural products lacked smoothness due to the fact that the system of exclusive control of the principal products was newly instituted and owing to the moderateness of the official prices and the unified collection of agricultural products by the farm products corporation. Consequently, a certain extent of anxiety was felt. However, the priority rationing of cotton textiles and other measures were successful in remedying the situation, and by the end of March, 1943, the quantity purchased by the farm product corporation reached 90.2 per cent of the goal.

Ever since 1943, land development and increased production have been taken up extensively and put into actual practice. Moreover, stress has been placed on the thorough expansion of cultivation area. Hence, in the wartime emergency measures for the increased production of agricultural products which was officially announced on January 20, 1943, the minimum cultivation area was specified for each locality, taking into consideration the actual situation since 1940. Furthermore, the obligatory cultivation of crops which yield the most per unit was undertaken, and thereby the speedy harvesting of crops was planned. A high goal of ten per cent increase in production was set for the general farmers and 70 per cent of the pioneer farmers. Fortunately, owing to the extremely good weather conditions and the untiring efforts of the farmers, Manchoukuo was blessed with a bumper crop. The total amount purchased by Manchoukuo farm products corporation by December 15, surpassed the goal set for 1943 (101 per cent). If compared with 1942's collection results, this was indeed a phenomenal increase of 20 per cent.

The percentage of increase for 1943 is as follows:

	Per cent.
Three Grain Products (Kaoliang, Indian corn, Millet)	130
Barley	118
Soya Beans	85
Unhulled Rice	76
Seeds used for oils	66
Other Cereals	47
Wheat	27

The total export of agricultural products to Japan (including Chosen) in 1943 was 23 per cent increase over 1942. Moreover, Manchoukuo exported quite an amount of kaoliang, Indian corn and millet to North China.

This year the expansion of cultivation area is being undertaken positively under the farm-lands reclamation project which was mapped out in the autumn of 1943. The development of farm-lands is being undertaken in 12 districts throughout Manchoukuo especially around the Second Sungari and the East Liaho rivers. This project is a great engineering feat with which the drainage of flooded areas and the development of marsh-lands will be carried out, and within two years, vast areas of paddy-fields and farm-lands are expected to be reclaimed. Even the area which is expected to be completed this year, will be approximately twice the area of that cultivated by Japan's leading agricultural prefectures. Therefore, this is indeed a colossal farm-land development project.

In view of the brilliant success achieved in 1943, the plans for increase in production have been drawn up, on the basis of actual results. Consequently, an obligatory allotment of the area to be cultivated has been put into effect which aims to have a ten per cent increased production from the general farmers and a 100 per cent increase from the pioneer farmers. Besides, the civilians and Government officials are exerting their utmost efforts for the phenomenal expansion of cultivation of waste-lands, the establishment of self-supplying farms by influential firms and organizations and the assistance to irrigation associations and land improvement enterprises. The success or failure in the increased production of foodstuffs in Manchoukuo will indeed greatly influence the establishment of Greater East Asia, and the successful prosecution of the war.

American Headhunters

Making Souvenirs of Skulls and Bones of Dead Japanese Soldiers Testifies to Low Morality of Enemy

By TOSHIRO SHIMANOUCHI

All Japan today seethes with burning indignation upon learning of the diabolical crime that is being committed by Americans against the honored war dead—the using of the skulls and bones of fallen Japanese soldiers as war souvenirs. In the history of civilized human society we have never heard of anything so deeply shocking to the human senses or of anything which so utterly disregards the creeds of civilized life or the highest laws of religion as the toying with the body, or parts thereof, of the human dead. It belongs to the jungle, to the world of cannibals and beasts.

From the report reaching Japan, it is learned that the Catholic Church has solemnly warned Americans against accepting Japanese skulls and other bones as "souvenirs" from soldiers in the Pacific war theater. The dispatch goes on to say that The Register, the official weekly of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese in Missouri, declaring that the Church Law prohibits the violation of the bodies of the dead for evil purposes, said that "honor due the human body after death should indicate that the skull should be decently buried" and the fact that it is a portion of the body of any enemy of the United States made no difference. The Register's warning, the report explained, was a reply to a letter reporting that small children were being allowed to play with a Japanese skull which their elder brother had sent from the South Pacific.

The dispatch further reported the columnist Drew Pearson, of the Washington Merry-Go-Round, as having revealed that Congressman Francis Walter of Pennsylvania had presented President Roosevelt with a "letter-opener" made from the forearm of a Japanese soldier killed in the Pacific with an apology that it came from so small a part of the Japanese anatomy.

Indeed, it would be expected of the Catholic Church to issue such a warning, for such a practice is in flagrant violation of the highest laws of any church or any religion or any civil law in any civilized country. But the very fact that such sacrilegious acts should ever have taken place in a country which claims to uphold high standards of human decency and honor makes the question too serious a matter to be left unsettled.

Fad for Sometime

There are good reasons to believe that although the Japanese people have only just learned of the matter, the practice of American soldiers in sending Japanese skulls and bones to their homeland as souvenirs may have been going on as a fad for some time. The cover picture of an issue of Life Magazine which shows an American tank in Guadalcanal with a partially decomposed head of a Japanese soldier displayed at the base of the turret, supposedly as a decoration, easily leads us to believe that the practice is by no means limited. But whatever that may be, the evidence as supplied by the weekly publication of the Catholic Archdiocese in Missouri and by the widely read Drew Pearson is sufficient to charge American soldiers who sent these so-called souvenirs, the American officers who passed them through the mails, and Americans at home who accepted them as playthings for children and even adults, for having committed an outrageous, sacrilegious crime against humanity and the highest laws of civilized man. That these skulls and bones belonged to enemy Japanese soldiers is beside the question. The fact is that they were human skulls and bones.

Nothing has more incensed the Japanese people than the revelation of Drew Pearson that a letter-opener had been made from the forearm of a Japanese soldier, that it had been used as a gift by a congressman of the United States who is the elected representative of the people and that it had been given to no less a person than the President of the United States. It may be presumed that Mr. Roosevelt—the well-known collector of souvenirs that he is—accepted the present and that it may even be on display among the many bric-a-bracs that adorn his desk in the White House.

Children may be excused for not knowing any better, but their parents who permitted them to play with a skull cannot be excused for not knowing. And for an elected representative of the people to the highest law-making body of the land to utilize a human bone for a present, and that for presentation to the highest executive of the nation—such a crime is not only inexcusable, but a desecration of God and man. The people of Francis Walter's election district in Pennsylvania may consider themselves as having elected an African cannibal or the devil himself to a seat in the House of Representatives.

Respect Dead

The people of the Orient accord the highest honor and respect to the dead whatever may be its race, creed or religious belief, not only out of their deeply ingrained religious sense, but out of their civilized human instinct. The manner in which the followers of Shintoism or Buddhism or Confucianism or any other Oriental religious belief conduct their funeral rites and pay homage to the dead indicates most vividly their attitude of reverence and respect to those who have passed away. The same is true of the followers of the Christian faith, be it Catholic or Protestant. In other words, the sense of respect for the dead is common to all religions and all civilized peoples.

However, the information that has been brought to our attention—the using of human skulls and other bones as souvenirs by Americans—has shocked us to the point where we must radically revise, whatever may have been our previous knowledge and estimate, our conception of enemy America. The reaction caused by the report, even among the Japanese intelligentsia who are well acquainted with America and the American people, has been very strong. The fact that skulls and bones happened to be those of our own war dead makes the issue extremely personal, especially to those of our people who have sent their fathers, sons and husbands into the armed forces. But the fact would have been no less shocking had they been the skulls and bones of soldiers of other nations, whether friend or foe, whether they had been those of Germans, Australians, Englishmen or Russians.

War may be another term for wholesale legalized slaughter, but even in the frenzy of war there should be some goodness left in the human heart to honor the dead. And the issue in question was not committed in the white heat of battle on the firing lines, but after the smoke of battle had cleared away and the soldiers had time for other thoughts and back in the United States where the real flames and the hysteria of the battlefield are a distant thing. But if even that amount of goodness, too, is gone, then we are forced to conclude by the evidence that all that is precious to the human spirit—morality, religion, conscience—is bankrupt in America.

Cannot Be Entrusted to U.S.

To the people of the world, wherever they may be, whichever side of the war they may be on and whether they may be neutrals—to these people who are all deeply concerned, not only with the outcome of the war but with the outcome of the peace and the future of the world—it would be a serious matter to permit a country with a low standard of morality ever to realize its ambition of world overlordship or even to play a big role in international affairs. The issues of this war and the solutions for the peace are too vital a question to be entrusted to a country whose moral standard is so low as to tolerate openly the commission of sinful crimes.

The issue is far greater and far more profound than that of children playing with a human skull or of a congressman presenting a letter-opener made from a human bone to the president of his country. The issue concerns the responsibility of the society, the nation, and the government that presides over it which would permit its people to indulge in such sacrilege ostensibly as a harmless and innocent fad.

There can be but one verdict, but the people of other nations may pass their judgment on the issue for themselves. For the people of Japan and for the people of her allied countries in Asia and Europe there is only one answer and only one course of action—to fight remorselessly against the enemy, who turns his back on religion and morals, who has no better sense than headhunting cannibals, who regards the laws of God and Man as a joke, and to destroy him as the beast that he proposes to be. The Japanese determination to work for the creation of a world founded upon moral justice—however hard and long the struggle and however great the sacrifices—has never been so strong as it is now. Indeed it must be the determination of people everywhere who honor God and respect humanity to work for the same goal—to destroy evil that good may prevail.

The objective, straight reporting of the dispatch that has brought the attention of the world to the existence of American head-hunters has done a great service in projecting in a language that can be understood by all peoples the fundamental issue of the war—whether the future world is to be governed by moral laws or by the laws of the jungle.

IMPRESSIONS OF JAPAN IN WARTIME

Remarkable Unity on Home Front Noted by Visitor

By MANAI SOPHIAN
Correspondent of Pualta Celebes

High on the magnificent heights of Mt. Fuji, my first impression of this lovely mountain was that of a water lily serendly afloat on the water. The whiteness of the crests soon turned crimson in the rising sun which made a striking contrast against the deep blue sky.

Soon I was able to discern numerous spirals of black smoke ascending from the factories below. This was certainly an unmistakable evidence of the nation's united endeavors and showed that the people behind the lines are securely safe-guarding the home front. We Indonesians, I felt, from the bottom of my heart, must work more diligently.

I was next impressed by the calmness and composure of the Japanese people. Before the outbreak of the war, the native population of Macassar was greatly disturbed. In truth, I imagined that a similar state of anxiety also prevailed in the large cities of Japan. However, from what I could see in the trams, on the thoroughfares, in the shops, at the tram-stops, and ticket windows, everything was conducted in the most orderly fashion. One would hardly be conscious of a war as one watched everyone going diligently about his respective task.

At a time like the present when the war assmes the form of a total warfare, the efforts of the people will prove to be a serious hindrance if they are not perfectly aware of the war aims. Visiting various parts of Japan, I was able to see that the people fully and clearly understood the meaning of this war.

I asked several persons in regard to the distribution of daily necessities and no one had any complaints to make which shows that rationing was carried on quite systematically. The fact that no one bewailed the limited supply of sugar and other necessities shows that the home front is proving just as strong as the far-flung battlelines.

The workers in Japan would never dream of going on strike in order to get higher wages or special allowances. The men in all industries are wholeheartedly behind the nation's war efforts.

In the plaza before the Imperial Palace as well as on the trams and buses, I was greatly moved by the deep reverence with which they paid obeisance toward the Imperial Palace. Such loyalty to the Imperial House as manifested by the Japanese can never be seen elsewhere in the world. Only from such fidelity can rise the strength to fight until ultimate victory.

The relationship between the shrines and the people is worthy of deep reflection. It is the fount of the Japanese spirit, the directing force in education and the source of vitality that permeates the entire nation. It plays an inseparable part in the daily life of the nation.

The active role of the Japanese women in comparison with that of the women my country was very striking. In Japan, the interdependence of the sexes may be likened to the right and left wings of a bird in flight. Everywhere, women played an indispensable role in wartime activities.

In the large cities one could see the harmonious blending of the cultures of the East and West. The architecture and clothing often appeared almost entirely westernized but through them all prevaded a spirit essentially Oriental. I often marveled at the novel products of Japanese creative ability.

All in all, such spiritual unity and strenuous war efforts cannot but result in a glorious victory for Japan and her allies.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Give thyself, my soul,
To worship and adoring of thy God.

Let foolish men say what they will:
This, this alone is worthy of thy doing,
To garner love for God and man:
Let praise and blame go by thee unregarded:
Cease to consider self and self's demands:
Cut loose Desire:

In simple truth of soul
Worship thy God:

All vain imaginings,
All doubts,
Cast far away from thee:

Body and soul, commit thyself
To him who teacheth thee the truth within thy soul:

Forgetting all things else,
Fix not thy thoughts on him,
Thy Friend.

Straws in the Wind

Poland and Turkey and Their Relations to the Conflicting Interests of Britain and the U.S.S.R.

By HAJIME AZUMA

In Ankara last week the Grand National Assembly of Turkey voted to sever diplomatic and economic relations with Germany. In Poland, Soviet troops, after taking Kovno, are pressing on Warsaw. Stanislav Mikolajczyk, Premier of the refugee Polish Government in London, has been compelled by Britain to go to Moscow to plead his case with Marshal Stalin. Mikolajczyk has been given the thankless task of heading what may safely be described as the most futile mission that has been sent anywhere by any country since the outset of the war.

What relation is there between the crises in such widely separated parts of the world as Warsaw and Ankara? It has been said that everything has a cause and the cause of anything is everything. The events which are taking place today in Europe and in the Near East prove how correct this is.

The coercing of Turkey into severing its diplomatic ties with Germany is being explained by the propagandists of Britain as a measure made necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. This may not be as much tommyrot as the contention of the United States that Argentina and the other Latin American nations are severing their ties with and declaring war upon the Axis nations to enable the United Nations to win the war when, in truth, the war is merely being used as a pretext by the United States to extend its predatory designs, and to emasculate all the nations of the world upon which it can safely lay its hands. But there is more than passing resemblance between the American and British methods.

In order to understand what is happening in Poland and in Turkey, it is necessary to look into the relations between Britain and the Soviet Union. In analyzing these developments it is essential to remember that at every step and at every turn Britain now confronts Soviet Russia.

Conflict of Aims

The difficulties of Britain's relations with the Soviet Union lie in the conflict of the aims of these two countries. Britain desires to establish undivided hegemony over the European continent, in the Near East and in the Mediterranean region. The Soviet Union may have the same thing in mind, which, if true, means that Britain and the Soviet Union are potential enemies. But these countries have one thing in common. It is the undermining of Germany's predominant influence. Neither of these two countries has the power to tackle, much less defeat Germany single-handed. So, much as they hate each other, they have to cooperate as far as fighting Germany is concerned.

During the past few months Soviet military operations have been pushed on, which is pleasing to Britain, for this has meant the undermining of Germany to some degree at the expense of the Soviet Union and without much cost to Britain. On the other hand, Soviet political influence has been spreading rapidly over Europe, and this is not pleasing to Britaiin. In fact it is distasteful.

Soviet political influence has already penetrated into Yugoslavia and into the French Committee of National Liberation, which has been recognized by the Soviet Union but not by Britain. Rumors are already afloat that shares in the Suez Canal may be handed over to the Soviet Union. This is hardly likely but the very fact that rumors to this effect are spreading indicates the extent of the rise of Soviet political influence. Early this year, jumping the gun on Great Britain, the Soviet Union recognized the Badoglio regime in Italy. The refugee Czechoslovakian regime reached a rapprochement with the Soviet Union late last year when a 20-year pact of friendship and mutual aid was concluded. Not only in Europe but in North Africa also is Soviet influence in the ascendancy.

Now let me turn to Turkey. Britain wants Turkish support in the eastern Mediterranean. At the same time Turkey is bound always to be an important factor in Soviet foreign policy because the Dardanelles is Russia's only outlet to warm seas. For some years the Soviet Union and Turkey have been close allies. On the other hand, Turkish distrust of Britain has been traditional. With the rapid penetration of Soviet influence into Europe, Britain has been taking precautionary measures against the advance of the Soviet Union into Turkey and the Mediterranean.

Last year Britain succeeded in concluding an agreement with the Turkish Government. This was clearly intended as a precautionary measure not only against Germany but against the Soviet Union. The action of Turkey in severing its ties with Germany may be followed by British pressure to compel Turkey to declare war, in which event Britain may succeed in attaining its ambition to establish a military base in Turkey and thus entrenching itself there. How the Soviet Union will look upon such a move is interesting to watch.

In analyzing the Polish and Turkish situations it is possible to reach this conclusion: The British have realized that the jig is up in Poland as a result of the de facto entry of Soviet troops into Polish territory beyond the Curzon line. Though Britain has been nursing the refugee Polish government for four years, it knows now that this regime is useless to it, and that it is an encumbrance and an embarrassment in future Anglo-Soviet relations. Britain has been looking for a way to rid itself of this useless appendage and if in doing so it can strike some sort of bargain with the Soviet Union, all the better. Today Britain is clearly presenting the refugee Polish regime as an offering to the Soviet Union.

British Deal

The deal the British may have in mind, which they probably have in mind, is that the Soviet Union, in lieu of the concession Britain is making in Poland, give due consideration to Britain's position down in Turkey. But the Soviet Russians are the lustiest realists on earth. Empty offerings are empty offerings and nothing else to them. No one can use a dead horse like the refugee Polish regime in London to bargain with the Soviet Union. It is not by grace of Britain, much less of the refugee Polish regime in London, that Soviet troops are in east Poland. It is a foregone conclusion that Premier Mikolajczyk's trip to Moscow can be set down as another failure of a mission. And in Turkey, though the British may succeed in eradicating German influence, they are not likely to check the Soviet Union.

For the spreading influence of the Soviet Union, not alone in Turkey and in the Mediterranean, but in North Africa, in the Baltic and, in fact, throughout the whole of Europe outside of Germany, is today an irresistible force. And Britain is by no means an immovable body. If there is an immovable body it is the United States. Whether and when the irresistible force will meet the immovable body, are matters which excite the imagination.

In the meantime, what moves will the wily and crafty British make to recover their hold on Europe? Britain ditched Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece and all the other smaller nations of Europe when that seemed to be not the most honorable thing to do, but the smartest. Today, in only Germany does Britain find a country powerful enough to act as a balancing power in the affairs of Europe, and with Germany it is at war. That is Britain's present predicament. Britain has never had any qualms at any time in ditching any nation if doing so has meant any gain to it. The only nation, however, which remains to be ditched is the United States. That, today, seems to be the remotest of possibilities. Yet it is a possibility which is worth analyzing and considering, especially in the light of what Lyttelton said in London recently.

It is a far cry from Poland and Turkey to Burma where, last week, the inhabitants, joined by the peoples of all the other countries of East Asia, celebrated the first anniversary of their independence. The liberated peoples of Burma and of the other nations of East Asia are tasting the fruits of liberty. They are not likely to let anything stand in the way of their new freedom. And India, having witnessed what has happened, will inevitably liberate herself, if not during the present war, certainly not long after its termination. Here then, in the onward march of the emancipated peoples of Asia, is another irresistible force, a force which is linked indirectly with the forces that are at play in other regions.

Who knows what will be the respective roles of these powerful elements in shaping the future of the world?

A SUMMER DAY

By LI PO
(Translated by S. OBATA)

Naked I lie in the green forest of summer. . . .
Too lazy to wave my white feathered fan.
I hang my cap on a crag,
And bare my head to the wind that comes
Blowing through the pine trees.

Fruits of Wisdom

There is nothing so little to be expected or hoped for from this many-headed monster, when incensed, as humanity and good nature; it is much more capable of alarm and fear.—Montaigne.